

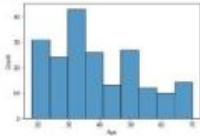
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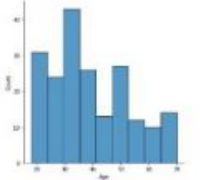
In [10]: import pandas as pd
In [11]: dataset = pd.read_csv('http://customers.csv')
In [12]: dataset.head()
Out[12]:
   CustomerID  Gender  Age  Annual Income ($)  Spending Score (1-100)
0           1     Male   19             12000             40
1           2     Male   21             36000             76
2           3     Female  26             46000             8
3           4     Female  32             58000             77
4           5     Female  31             11000             40

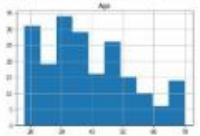
In [13]: dataset.shape
Out[13]:
(200, 5)

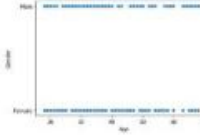
In [14]: dataset.info()
Out[14]:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --   --
0   CustomerID            200 non-null    int64  
1   Gender                200 non-null    object  
2   Age                  200 non-null    int64  
3   Annual Income ($)    200 non-null    int64  
4   Spending Score (1-100) 200 non-null    int64  
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 7.6+ KB

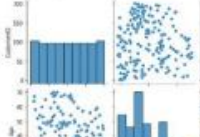
In [15]: dataset.describe()
Out[15]:
   CustomerID      Age  Annual Income ($)  Spending Score (1-100)
count  200.000000  200.000000  200.000000             200.000000
mean    105.000000   28.000000   33000.000000             50.250000
std     105.000000   10.000000   20000.000000             27.200000
min      1.000000   19.000000   12000.000000             4.000000
max     200.000000  39.000000  130000.000000            100.000000
90%    105.000000   28.000000   33000.000000             50.250000
95%    105.000000   28.000000   33000.000000             50.250000
max     200.000000  39.000000  130000.000000            100.000000

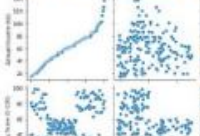
Univariate analysis
In [16]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
In [17]: import sklearn as sk
In [18]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [19]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Age))
Out[19]:



In [20]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Gender))
Out[20]:



In [21]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.SpendingScore(1-100)))
Out[21]:


In [22]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Age, dataset.Gender))
Out[22]:


In [23]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Age, dataset.SpendingScore(1-100)))
Out[23]:


In [24]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Gender, dataset.SpendingScore(1-100)))
Out[24]:


In [25]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Age, dataset.SpendingScore(1-100), dataset.Gender))
Out[25]:


In [26]: (sk.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(dataset.Age, dataset.SpendingScore(1-100), dataset.Gender, dataset.SpendingScore(1-100)))
Out[26]:


check the missing values and find out them
In [27]: dataset.isnull().sum()
Out[27]:
CustomerID      0
Gender          0
Age            0
Annual Income ($) 0
Spending Score (1-100) 0
dtype: object
200 rows x 5 columns

```